

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### A Tariff for Revenue Only.

The widespread understanding that the disagreement over the Tariff bill between the House and Senate centres mainly upon the question whether coal, iron, and sugar, described as raw materials, shall be free, or whether they shall pay a duty like other importations, brings the Democratic party again face to face with its platform, and with the alternative of following that or a frothy prejudice which clings to a principle, old and discarded. Our near neighbor of this predilection, the New York Times, yesterday revived the politically obliterated past:

"Free raw materials was in effect the issue of the "Free raw materials was in effect the issue of the great struggle before the country in 1890 and in 1892. It was the one thing on which all Democrats in all parts of the country were agreed. It was the essential principle of the campaign of education begun in 1898 and brought, so far as the popular vote was concerned, to a triumphant conclusion in 1892. If the party be not committed to it so fully and solemnly that no man can resist or surrender it and remain a Democrat, then there is no way by which a party can be committed to anything." nmitted to anything,"

This willingness of Democrats who hold the Federal machine to throw overboard the party platform and run wild in the irresponsibility of their own conclusions, is the cause of the present humiliation of the Democratic party, and of the disastrous clog to business brought upon the country by the protracted, unprincipled, and unwarranted wrangle over the tariff. The Democratic platform admits no raw materials or anything Free raw materials have frequently been advocated in the past. They appeared in the tariff message of President CLEVE-LAND issued in 1887, which the national Democratic Convention in 1888 ratified as its own. That body declared the "views expressed by President CLEVELAND in his last national message to Congress to be the correct interpretation of that platform (1884) upon the question of tariff reduction." Free raw materials were also possible in the draft of the platform prepared in the CLEVELAND camp for adoption at Chicago two years ago for straight-out protection.

But the assumption of power to tax this and to free that, to favor this and to hamper that, in fact, to juggle with the tariff in any way, was swept from the field by the tariff plank actually adopted in 1892, which carried all tariff makers hereafter straight before the Constitution, and left them there stripped of all personal preferences or obligations, constrained to make a tariff according to the Constitution's own broad and simple limitations. This is the tariff creed of the Democratic party :

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional nower to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

Against this principle of constitutional requirement no other idea can stand. Free raw materials is a buried theory. The reference to it left sticking in the original Chicago formula's enraptured denunciation of the McKinley Tariff law as the " culminating atrocity of class legislation," can have no more force than an ink blot. Tariff for revenue only means what it says. Revenue bility of the tariff. A Congressman's power to decide what shall be taxed so that other things can be free, or what shall be free no that other things must be taxed, is gone. The day of juggling and discrimination, the essence of protection, is done for.

While the fight is kept up for free coal, free iron, free sugar, or free anything, and so long as there is a single freitem in the Tariff bill, it is the mere football of a contest to gratify the Mugwump infatuation with the rejected notions of Clevelandism as against the unappealable dictate of the National Democratic platform. There could be no better proof of this than the arbitrary list of free raw materials, which has figured up to date in the Tariff bill. We have had free coal and free sugar and free iron. Why not a hundred other things free? Why not free rice and every conceivable form of food, the raw material of life itself ?

## Orimes Against a Barbarous Enemy.

Perhaps no barbarous ruler, bereft of power and overwhelmed by the advance of the Caucasian race, ever met a more pathetic fate than that of Lo BENGULA. Certain flagrant violations of usage and brutal disregard for every dictate of humanity scaled the fate of the King. On two oc casions, during the hostilities, it is probable that further bloodshed and untold suffering might have been avoided if shameful injustice had not been done to him. In the first instance a deed was committed which most people would regard as a crime, though an investigating committee has declared it to be merely a blunder. The second case was an act of brutal treachery hard to parallel.

The war had hardly begun when Lo BEN-GULA sent three ambassadors to the commander of one of the military columns of the South Africa Company. Unarmed and without escort, they walked into the white camp, but the message they brought from the King was never delivered. Two of them were shot dead in their tracks and the third escaped into the bush. The respect shown to a flag of truce in civilized warfare was denied to the envoys of a barbarous King. No one has been called to account. The committee of inquiry has defined the occurrence as an "unfortunate misunderstand-If this be so, the terrible deed should be included in the category of those blun-

ders that are worse than crimes. After the war was practically over and Lo BENGULA and thousands of his people were retreating to the north the King decided to throw himself upon the mercy of his conquerors, and beg that the killing of his fallen tribesmen might be stopped. He sent one of his chiefs with a letter addressed to the commander of the white forces, in which he said that his great desire was to surrender and prevent further bloodshed. As evidence that he was sincere and submissive he sent with the chief an ox wagon containing \$5,000 in silver, a present to the eader. The envoy had nearly reaches his destination when he was met

by two English soldiers, who demanded his business. The simple-minded black man told them all there was to tell, and followed mplicitly the directions they gave him. They charged him to return at once to the King. They would deliver the letter and the present at headquarters, and the answer of the white commander would soon be sent to Lo BENGULA.

Those two soldiers then committed the heinous crime of destroying this message of peace and submission, willing that massacre and suffering should continue if only they might enjoy the ill-gotten silver. The blood of Major Wilson and his flying column is on the hands of those men. It was after Lo BENGULA had tendered his surrender, and had vainly awaited the answer, that Wilson's pursuing party was slaughtered to a Then the King pushed a little deeper into the wilderness toward the Zambe and, with women and children dying around him, he, too, succumbed to his grief and pri vations. For this act of despicable treachery, which cost hundreds of lives, its perpetrators are in convict garb, each serving a sentence of fourteen years at hard labor.

Neither the King of the Matabeles nor the white men were responsible for the war. It was forced upon them both by the thousands of young Matabels soldiers, whom Lo Bexgula was able to restrain no more than he could the whirlwind. He deserved a better fate, for barbarian though he was, there was much that was good in him, as all the white men testify who had shared his hos pitality and helpfulness. It is not a cheer ful thought that his complete ruin wa made inevitable through circumstances of a shameful character, imposed upon the unhappy ruler by men who call themselves

### Anti-Anarchist Legislation in Europe

The resolve to arm European Govern ments with all the powers necessary for the extirnation of the Aparchist assailants of society has taken shape in laws passed dur ing the last week by the Spanish Cortes and by both Houses of the Italian Parliament Bills to a like effect are now pending in the French Chamber of Deputies and the Brit ish House of Lords. It is also reported tha a similar measure is in course of prepara tion by Dr. MIQUEL, the Finance Minister o Prussia, and this, if it gains the approval of the German Emperor, will undoubtedly be placed upon the statute book. Should such precautions prove effective, we may expect a stampede of the enemies of order to this side of the Atlantic, and common sense should teach us to determine in advance how that kind of emigrants ought to be dealt with.

The Cabinet headed by Seffor SAGASTA being backed in this matter not only by the mass of Spanish Liberals, but also by the Conservative Opposition, experienced no difficulty in pushing through both branches of the national Legislature a bill giving the civil authorities more summary and certain means of repressing the outrages of which Marshal Campos came near being a victim, and which turned a crowded theatre at Barcelona into a shambles. The new law confers powers of prevention as well as punishment, authorizing the treatment of those who advocate anarchistic crimes, or applaud them when committed, as accessories before or after the fact. Of corresponding tenor was the measure framed by Signor CRISPI. which, in spite of vehement resistance on the part of Socialists, was driven by public opinion through the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and almost instantly ratified by the Senate. This statute, besides viewing the antecedent inciters and subsequent eulogizers of anarchistic atrocities as accomplices, empowers the courts to sentence those convicted under it to deportation to an

island in the Red Sea. In the French Chamber of Deputies the anti-Anarchist bill has been reported by the committee with the drastic features de manded by the Ministry unchanged, and has been the subject of heated debate during the last few days. The object of this measure. as of its Spanish and Italian counterparts, s not merely to make more prompt and sur the chastisement of Anarchist offences, but to cut up the anarchistic propaganda by the roots. To this end the authorities are empowered to punish by summary arrest and trial all spoken or printed incitations to crimes against society and all public efforts to defend or palliate the motives of anarchistic convicts. Under such a law the journals which preach doctrines obviously tending to provoke deeds of violence, and the newspaper which warned President Carnot that it would be well for him to pardon VAIL LANT, would be subjected to grave penalties Of course, a law of this kind may be criticised as incompatible with entire liberty of the press, but things have reached a pass in France, and, indeed, all over Europe, where organized society must choose between ideal liberty and self-preservation. What the spokesmen and organs of the Anarchists are preaching is a gospel of murder, and this cannot be permitted under the pretence that freedom of the press however desirable, is more sacred than human life. No doubt a plausible case may be made out against any change in the press laws, and the most was made of this, no only by the Socialists, whose sympathy with the Anarchists is scarcely disguised, but also by the extreme Radicals, who have formed a political alliance with the Socialistic members of the present Chamber. Nevertheless, Premier DUPUY succeeded in getting urgency voted for the bill by a majority of 112, and he will insist upon the passage of the measure, unemasculated in any important particular. It is believed that, if the bill were defeated, President CASIMIR PERIER would dissolve the Chambers, and

murder of their Chief Magistrate. Lord SALISBURY, notwithstanding the opposition of the ROSEBERY Cabinet, has carried the second reading of his bill authorizing the expulsion of notorious Anarchists from the United Kingdom. That the measure will be sanctioned by the present House of Commons is not looked for, but it will be introduced and enacted should the Conservatives return to power at the next general election. There is no doubt that public opinion in England has undergone a great change with regard to the right of asylum during the last few months, and that law-abiding people are growing very tired of seeing their country made the hatching house of crime by scoundrels from the Continent. In the German empire the proposal to revive and strengthen the powers of repression conferred by the former anti-Socialist laws is said to be opposed by Chancellor CAPRIVI, who, next to the Emperor himself, is held responsible for the failure to renew Bis-MARCE's legislation on the subject. But in this case everything depends on WILLIAM II., who is not unlikely to be influenced by recent events. It should be noted, however that while Gen. VON CAPRIVI seems to think that, for the present, existing laws may suffice, he has taken steps to secure concerted action on the part of the German, Austrian,

Italian, and French police, whereby notice

ask the French people to decide whether

safeguards shall be provided against the

will be given of the movements of Anarchists, so that supervision and expulsion may follow. Should the Russian, Belgian, and Spanish police enter into the combina tion, as they are expected to do, the net work will be nearly complete upon the Continent, and the preachers of assassination will have to seek refuge th Switzerland, England, or the United States. The Swiss authorities are far from being as tolerant as they were some years ago, and, as we have seen, there is a growing disposition among Englishmen to put a stop to the abuse of the privilege of asylum.

It is only a question of time when the United States Government will have to face the question whether it will permit avowed Anarchists to take refuge in this country under the pretence of wishing to become American citizens. Do we want them ?

#### The Whereabouts of Mr. McPherson

The name of J. R. McPherson appeared on Wednesday in the passenger list of the Paris, which sailed on that day from this port. The list was long and it included many distinguished individuals of both sexes. The reporters were at the pier in force; none of them seems to have encountered, either on the dock or on the deck, the Hon. JOHN RODERICK MCPHERSON, United

States Senator from New Jersey. Nevertheless, several of our esteemed con temporaries, fluding the name in the pas senger list, assumed that this J. R. Mc PHERSON was Senator McPHERSON, and that the Senator had actually departed from the shores of his native land. This raised at once an interesting question.

Basing our conclusion upon recorded facts and inherent probabilities, we should say that the J. R. McPHERSON aboard of the Paris is not the distinguished statesman who represents New Jersey in the United States Senate. There has been no public announcement of his intention to go to Europe at a time when every vote in that body counts for so much ; when, for example, WOLCOTT of Colorado went away, his intention was widely published, with a careful explanation of his pairing arrangements. The files of the Congressional Record for two weeks back do not show that Mr. McPHERson has applied for a leave of absence. The only recent application of that sort was on Wednesday by Senator HANSBROUGH in behalf of Senator PETTIGREW, who is sick. Mr. McPherson was in the Senate chamber, and voted there, as recently as last Sat urday. He is reported as having been seen in Washington on Wednesday afternoon The Paris sailed from her dock at the foo of Vesey street before noon that day.

These facts should be considered in con nection with the important reasons, public and personal, for the Senator's continued presence in this country at the present time As is well known, he is a member of the Sen ate Finance Committee responsible for most of the six hundred and thirty-four amendments, the fate of which is now at issue in the conflict between the Senate and the House. He is likewise the person mainly responsible for the presence of the income tax in the Tariff bill. At one stage of the early proceedings in committee, it was within Mr. McPherson's power to keep the income tax out of the bill; probably to kill the Populist measure once for all deader than a door nail. He preferred to let the unique opportunity go by, promising, however, to do his utmost later on to defeat the iniquity in open Senate. That service to his party he has yet to perform. He is likely to be needed again by the GRAY investigating committee, in view of the impending revival of active interest in the sugar scandai; for in all matters relating to saccharine history Mr. McPhen son's information is as full and accurate as his method of imparting it is candid and straightforward. Furthermore, the Senator's term ends next March and the campaign for the succession is already on in New Jersey. This next November's election will determine whether Mr. McPhenson's addition to everything eise, the Senator is now engaged in a life and death struggle for the reform of his own imperfectly administered domestic arrangements, which have so frequently and so painfully put him in a false position before the public of late. The JAMES PARKER mystery is yet to be cleared up. Is the Senator likely to go to Europe at such a time !

All things considered, we reply No! without the slightest hesitation. Impartially weighed, the evidence amounts almost to moral certainty that if any J. R. McPHERson is now crossing the Gulf Stream east ward bound, it is not the Hon. JOHN ROD-

ERICK McPHERSON of New Jersey. LATER: It was not the Senator that sailed He has not left us. He is still in Washing. ton, paired on political questions with the venerable Senator MORRILL; on all executive appointments relating to New Jersey with the Hon. MILES ROSS; and on the sugar question with the cook.

#### Abortive Outcome of the Intercolonial Conference.

The grotesque collapse of the attempt recently made at Ottawa to bind the British colonies together in a so-called imperial federation was made clear by an incident which took place toward the close of last week in the House of Commons. To appreciate what occurred, one should recall what this meeting of delegates from various British dependencies was intended to do.

The primary aim of the Imperial Federationists who brought about the conference at Ottawa was to bring about, first, a large increase of trade between the colonies through the imposition of discriminative duties on the products of foreign countries. Thus, if the Australian commonwealths imported commodities which both Canada and the United States were able to supply, the latter would be practically barred out of the Australian markets by heavier customs duties. A second and still more essential feature of the programme was the procurement from the United Kingdom of similar concessions, so that Canadian grain, for instance, need no longer fear the competition of

similar products from the United States. At the outset of the debates upon this subject in the conference it was made evident by the Earl of JERSEY, the representative of the British Government, that he had no power to promise the assent of the United Kingdom to either of these proposals. It is, indeed, well known to those who have fol lowed the course of English discussion, that not a single conspicuous statesman, with the exception of Lord ROSEBERY, has even seemed to indicate a willingness to tax British consumers a farthing for the purpose of giving colonial producers of food staples an advantage over their rivals in foreign countries. On this point Lord Salis-BURY has been as explicit and uncompromising as Mr. GLADSTONE. Lord ROSESERY himself, although he has indulged in fervent but vagus exhortations touching the importance of drawing tighter the bonds of union between the members of the British empire, has never given any as-surance which he could not explain away with half the ingenuity exhibited in minimixing the purport of his well-known utterance about home rule in the House of Lords. If he had made any definite promise to tax imports for the benefit of Canada or Australia he would have to retract it or renounce the leadership of the Liberal party, made up, as it is, largely of workingmen who care more about cheap food than about retaining this or that British dependency.

The Earl of JERSEY was equally unauthorized to say whether the Home Government would permit the enactment by colonial legislatures of measures designed to further intercolonial commerce by the levying of extra duties on importations of foreign products at colonial ports. It was the silence maintained by the representative of the Colonial Office on this and the other subject above mentioned, which last week caused certain persons associated with the sentimental movement for imperial federation to interrogate Sir William HARCOURT. They received absolutely no satisfaction from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who coldly said that in the absence of an official report of the conference there was nothing to discuss, and even declined to intimate that he should consider it worth while to give a moment's attention to the subject during the present session of Parliament.

This was chilling enough, but there was worse to come. There are those who think that the Canadian promoters of the confermee looked upon the talk about preferential duties as stage business, and that their real object was to secure a subsidy for the line of transatlantic steamers projected in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, or, missing that, to obtain an exclusive contract for the carriage across the American continent of the British mails destined for Australia. A friend of the Canadian Pacific put the question in the House of Commons whether in view of the Intercolonial Conference any change in the arrangements for the transport of the mails was contemplated. The answer elicited was that the Government had not the slightest intention of diverting to Vancouver the mail matter hitherto sent scross the Pacific from San Francisco.

It is characteristic of so-called Canadian eyalists that they do not seem to know when they are snubbed. They will doubtless go on mouthing about their devotion to the Queen, although the Queen's Ministers have shown them, in the most unmistakable way, that they would not spend a farthing to increase Canadian good will.

Mr. JOHN McGAHIE of 50 First place Brooklyn, writes thus frankly to THE SUN: "Kindly permit me to say you are on the wrong side of the ditch as regards the strike. Keep near the neart of the common people. Lincoln plead for arbitration, fielfish capitalists and oppressive trusts will go overboard; it is only a matter of time."

For the days of selfish capitalists and oppressive trusts we are not anxious, but we ask Mr. McGanie to picture to himself the vision of DEBS, the same which has allured the leaders of all great strikes, and which is probably not sufficiently vivid in the minds of many who might now agree with Mr. McGARIE in his criticism of THE SUN.

Suppose that DEBS had succeeded, and that the A. R. U. had won all that it had contended for, and had forced the railroads to compel PULLMAN to arbitrate, and, still progressing upon the same lines, had grown formally upon the foundations of this be wildering success, and that all men had joined it or had affiliated with it. What would now be the result?

We should have a general trade union composed of the people of the United States despotically organized without possibility of continued peace and order, on the principle that what DEBS, or his successors, individual or collective, thought well to do should be done. Questions in dispute between citizens are now decided by the Constitution of the United States and the great experience in statesmanship and vast | courts established thereunder. On the DERS industry and pleasing eloquence are still to plan we should have for Judge DEBS or his counterpart. We prefer to stick to the Constitution and to the United States Government, and when American people give conclusive evidence that they have left them. we shall know that the people and THE SUN have parted. Until then they are together. enjoying much mutual happiness and great chance for more.

> The peals of laughter with which the House of Representatives greeted Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S letter to Prof. Wilson were a deerved tribute to the President's first success ful appearance as a humorist.

An additional token that high-water mark pensions has been reached is furnished by the valuable summary of the present state of the claim list which Commissioner Locanes has had compiled. This shows that the work of the twelve onths preceding July 1, 1894, reduced the number of pending claims from 711,150 to 619,027. or about 13 per cent. Again, of the 619,027 remaining, no fewer than 159,519 are for increases of pensions under the famous act of June 27,189 Others arising under that law are consolidated with former applications, and there are also more than 100,000 claims above the number of lifferent claimants. The general result is to show that of claimants not already on the rolls there are now 287,209. This represents, accordingly, the possible increase of the rolls, as far as determined by the applications already made. Out of these a large number will be rejected, as not presenting the evidence required by law. There will be some additions made by individual acts of Congress, but of minor importance.

Altogether, it will soon be possible to see daylight ahead through the dense masses of claims upon which the Pension Office has been working. The clerical force is large, and by concentrating it chiefly upon original cases the cutting down of the 287,209 claims should be rapid. The only danger of an increase of expenditures will come from acts of Congress adding whole classes of new pensioners or making increases in the rates of present classes.

Senator HANSBROUGH's long labors in behalf of Federal supervision of the Russian thistle have at last been rewarded. An appropriation of one million dollars for the purpose of destroying the Russian thistle-provided, of the Russian thistle will consent o be destroyed-was put into the Agricultural bill by the Senate on Tues-day. But what is the loss caused by the Russian thistle to the loss caused by the Populists and the labor Anarchists? The Senate should have contented itself with forbid-ding the Russian thistic to grow and giving it thirty days in which to leave the country. sides, the Russian thistle may be the raw material of asses, an important production just now.

The obscure couple known as Great Corn Island and Little Corn Island, on the Nicaraguan coast, has again attracted attention, this time through a disturbance raised by the foreign esidents, including the Jamaica negroes, who, it is said, lately got possession of the Government House and raised the British flag there, but at length were driven off and subdued. The incident might have passed with less notice, but for the former rumor that Great Britain was anxiou to acquire one or the other or both of the island: as a naval station. The larger would doubt less be the one taken, and this is now said to have a few American and English traders basides the native indians and a number of the negroe,

from Jamaica who settle along this coast and its islands. Cocoanuts are among its chief products. It is of enough consequence to have a Governor. and Lacavo, the first Commissioner at Blue-fields, is credited with averring that the British offered, "unofficially," a million dollars for it. That would be a remarkably liberal price for Great Corn Island; but the Island allows deep sea anchorage under its lee against the prevalling storms, while its chief value, of course, is its situation, as it is only perhaps thirty

or thirty-five miles from Bluefields, off Las Perias cay and lagoon, and about double that distance from the mouth of the Nicaragua Canal. In the recent disturbances the Governor of Great Corn Island, it is said, attempted to arrest a Jamaica negro, who, as a subject of Great Britain, received help from other Jamaicans and British subjects. The affair was probably trivial; but the suspicion that arose Nicaraguans that it might be intended to give Great Britain a chance for interfering, shows that the rumor of British designs upon the

taland has not wholly died out. In the original draft of President CLEVE LAND'S letter to Representative Wilson to stand firm against the Tariff bill on certain conditions, was there any advice to hold it by the throat until the socialism of the income tax, that indefensible Populist principle, had been stricken out of it? If there was, it does not appear in the copies printed this morning. Yet, under the circumstances of Democratic victory and Populist defeat, the income tax is a raid or wealth differing not in principle but in the matter of violence chiefly from the DEBS strike.

The locking up of DEES and others at Chicago in title short of an outrage. Indianapolis Sentinel. Dans and the gang ought to be bathed in grilled plutocrats' hearts, oughtn't they? What lo you say to hanging the Judges who have come so little short of an outrage? When DEBS gets out, you might give him a job it you don't prefer Most. Most is a little too conservative hough, isn't he?

The Hon. WILLIAM BRADY, Secretary of State for the Hon. JIMJOHN CORBETT, informs Judge WILLIAM DAVIS, arbitrator in the dispute between Mr. CORBETT and Gen. PIERRE JACKSON, that Mr. CORBETT has graciously consented to forego his determination to meet the General only in the South. Mr. Connerr is good enough to say that he will meet the General anywhere. This is as it should be. Mr. CORRETT is a tall man of his hands, but not so tall that he can afford to put on the airs of a conqueror with Gen. JACKSON, albeit the tropic rays have made the latter's complexion less pale. Besides, a very ruby-polled Australian of Norman descent is lurking in the bush and glowering at the great Mr. CORBETT. Magnanimit; is due, and Mr. Conserr steps up like a little

The troubles between the Philadelphia Baseball Combination and the Boston Baseball Union have reached such a point of ear-offending imprecation and dangerous violence that arbitration should be called in. We suggest the seme of the Hon. Bésé Anson of Chicago. Capt. Anson may not play ball as well as he used to although we don't believe it, but he is as com petent to arbitrate as he ever was. He is a friend of peace, and will biff any rude person who disurbs it or attacks the dignity of the court.

With a feeling of sadness we record that Mr. Monnison I. Swift, one of the most active somersault thinkers in Massachusetts, was snubbed by the Convention of the People's party of that State. The candidate for Governo swore that he would resign the nomination if Morrison I. was permitted to make a speech. Such ingratitude outranks rankness, Mr. Swirr is willing to do all the talking for Massachusetts and the New England circuit at purely nominal rates. He will talk you from noon to night and night to noon for ten years every eight days while the clock is being wound up. It is this disproportionate amount of thought in Mr. Swift's talk that makes him unaccept-

It cannot be true that Gov. HECTOR WAITE of Denver and Bedlam rode to Topoka in a Pull-man car. He has a method of locomotion at once original and select. When he wishes to go anywhere he stands on his head, holds his legs at an angle of forty-five degrees, and pushes himself with them until all his wheels get into rapid motion. Then over the hills and far away with a whiz as of a million factories. He stops himself at will by bringing both feet over until they pull the belt off the central fan tieed in this great man's proclamations is due to his peculiar style of locomotion.

On such a day as vesterday, when ice fries in the refrigerators and polar bear steak is broiled on ice cakes, one yearns once more for the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY of Quincy. Where was he yesterday? Sitting in the shade of the topmost branches of his genealogi cal tree, his long legs treading head buried in the blue, his breath congealing into icicles, fanning himself nonchalantly with a copy of the civil service rules, immoustache packed in snow-O, Jose, O, Gosh!

If some of the despatches from Austin don't lie, Governor JAMES STEPHEN HOGG has been ventilating the new seven-story elecution hat that he bought in Chelsea during his recent visit to the East. It is only fair to say that when seven years of age Governor Hoog fell down the shaft of a grain elevator some 180 feet and struck his head oh a pile of meal. Since then he has been tender to the farming interests. But the meal got into his throat, and he coughs and chokes and has to cry out, and into his eyes, and he is sometimes a little blind; and some think that his head is not as hard as it would have been if he hadn't run up against the meal.

## Rapid Transit of the Puture,

To THE ROSTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Everybody knows that THE SUN shines for all, and everybody believes that it will shine for aye, even shedding effulgence on all the burning questions of the hour. Rapid transit is one of those. The railroad on stilts was a very novel idea. It proved to be feasible, however, and afforded great relief. And still every day or two our

sophio notions receive a great shock, so that we hardly know where we are "at."

We have so-called rapid (ranait on the earth, under the earth, and on top of the earth, but they do not fill the littl. Why not, therefore, try rapid transit in the air, and build raliroads and bridges that would have to be tied down instead of held up? Aeronauta tell us that the earlasy of serial transit is beyond compare. Let us see whatever would plan to the transit is beyond compare. Let us see whatever would plan deservity lie alone in the rate of the work of the let us that the earlasy of serial transit is beyond compare. Let us see whatever would plan deservity lie alone in the rate of the let us t

## A Union Man's Moply.

letters like that of "Free Laborer" will cease to be written by workingmen. "Free Laborer" is his own worst enemy in this matter. When he can see clearly and think he will be a unionist. Meanwhile he has the sincery commissration of yours truly. BRIGHTELS, M. J., July 18. A TRADES UNIONEST.

AMATEUR STRONG MEN.

systolog Assertions that Rorman Oct. richs is Stronger Than Sandau William Scelaway Alson Glent-Other Sreat Men.

From the Boseling and Cycling Gasette Prom the Boseling and Cycling Gaselle.

I know of four men who do not pose as sons of Hercules, and who never made a posny by spectacular exhibitions, who, I think, could fold their own with the quartet of foreign invaders, Santson, Santson, Attlia, and Romulus, in trials of atrength. These men are Herman Octriobs, principal owner of the North German Lioyd Steamship Company; Tea Merchant Harry Buermeyer, Editor William R. Curtia, and Phano Manufacturer William Steinway. Of these Herman Octrichs, millionaire and clubman, is the strongest, and stronger, I firstly believe, than Sandow or any of the other professional strong men.

the strongest, and stronger. I firely believe, than Sandow or any of the other professional strong men.

Two of these men, too, could come very near to giving Corbett or Jackson a trouncing in the squared circle—Oelrichs and Buermeyer. Both of these gentiemen were adjudged by competent experts fully capable of holding their own, even with the mighty John L. Sullivan when that renowned gladiator was in his prime. If they could do this with the Estiman, they might go a shade better with the Californian or Australian: Uf this big four, as I will call them, three—Oelrichs, Buermeyer, and Curtis-were and are as good all around heavy-weight athletes as this or any other country, has over seen. The fourth, Steinway, despite his 48 years, can perform downright feats of atrength—not juggling tricks—that any of the professional strong men would find it bard toduplicate.

Once, on a wager with friends at a private trial, Oelrichs entered a lion's case, and properly accountered for the fray, of course, actually overcame and reduced to a state of exhaustion by his physical resources a full-grown monarch of the jungle. The lien was mukaled with a plain leather strap, but was not hampered in any other way. Oelrichs thus did better than Sandow, who only dared recently to try with a tame and crippled old lion at San Francisco.

When John L. Sullivan was in his prime ten years ago, knocking out men nightly in four rounds on his exhibition tours, Oelrichs offered to meet the great Bostonian in private and give him \$10,000 if he (Oelrichs) did not best him. Sullivan was not one whit afraid, but as he was making \$100,000 a year just then he listened to be vice of his manager, the famous sportman, Al Smith, and determined to take no chances, much to Oelrich's chagrin.

Father Bill Curtle and Buermeyer rank next to Oelrichs as strong men.

Another "strong man" in private life is Giovani P. Merseitl. In activitie he was a sallor to Gelrichs as strong men.

Another "strong man" in private life is Giovanni P. Morosini. In early life he was a sallor before the mast. He is over 50 years of age, yet he is a perfect Hercules in strength. WILLIAM STANDISH HATES.

## The Tragedy of Two Lives.

From the Chicago Dally Tribune The lifework of Farmer Milisap's wife was over. Like a head of wheat fully ripe, she was about to be gathered in by the grim harvester.

"Obadiah," she said in a feeble voice as the end drew near peacefully and painlessly, "you have been a good husband to me."

"I have tried to be, Lucindy," replied Farmer Milisap.

"I have tried to be, Lucinay.

"You have laid yourself out to make things easy and confortable like for me."

"I have slways tried to do my sheer, Lucindy."

"Obadiah," she wenton, "we've lived together fifty-five years, hain't we?"

"We have."

"We have."
"And ever since we were married you've est all the bread crusts, hain't you?"
"I won't deny it, Lucindy, I have."
"You've eat the crusts for lifty-five years, so's I wouldn't have to eat them, hain't you, Obadiah?"
"I don't deny it, Lucindy."
"Obadiah," said Farmer Millsap's wife, after a pause, "it was very kind of you. And now you won't mind me telling you one thing, will you?" "No. What is it, Lucindy?"
"Obadiah," and there was a world of self
abaegation in her voice, "I always was fond of
crusts."

#### The Typewriter on the Battlefield,

From the Detroit Free Press.

From the Detroit Prec Press.

Military authorities appear to be exhausting every resource that will add to the rapidity of communication between the field of battle and the commanding officer. For a long time the telegraph was mainly relied on for the instant transmission of intelligence, and then the telephone was brought into active use. It has been recently seriously proposed that alda-decamp and other carriers of information in time of war should be taught shorthand, in order to write down important communications with all possible speed, and the latest move in this direction is the introduction of the typrwriter on the seene of military operations.

One of the novel festures of a recent military tournament in England was the use of the typewriter on the battlefield for the purpose of recording measures from signaliers. It is stated that the typewriter operator was also an expert cyclist, and had his typewriter mounted on the handles of his machine. Riding in and out among the horses and gun carriages, which he came to a standstill he instantly braced up the came to a standstill he instantly braced up the came to a standstill he instantly braced up the sage, when completed, was sent to the commanding officer in the rear by means of a trained dog.

Mr. Bissell Frate.

## Mr. Bissell Irate.

The Postmaster-General is frate. He wants to know who wrote it. About one week ago a correspondent for a Western paper sent out a story to the effect that the Post Office Department had decided to furnish a proof of each of the postage stamps issued by the department, upon application for same. This item touched a responsive chord in the breasts of the great American public, and was widely copied. The applications have begun to come in Several hundred have come in on each mail for the past five days, and the number is increasing.

There is a deluge of this kind of mail matter, and to save the department from being swamped

There is a deluge of this kind of mail matter, and to save the department from being swamped Postmaster General Bissell has been compelled to order printer a circular setting forth that the department is not distributing proofs of stampa, and has also been compelled to transfer some of the clerical force of the department from legitimate work to the work of sending these circulars to the stamp applicants. The affair is regarded as a practical joke on the department, but Gen. Bissell didn't regard it in that way when he said to the Storman: "I'd give a week's salary to know who wrote it."

## Biddy Sitting on Five Kittens,

An attendant at the Rome State Cuetodial Asylum a day or two ago found a hen with singular maternal tastes. The hen had shown a great predilection to sit, and was finally found on a nest in the baru. The attendant took her out of the nest, and was amassed to find that she had been sitting on five wee kittens. The hen evinced so strong an affection for her queer family that it was almost impossible to keep her away from the nest. In spite of the pains taken she was back on the nest again the nest day, but all except one of the kittens had been taken away. It is supposed that she came across the kittens in their home and, after driving the mother away, adopted them as her own, and that when she was taken off the nest the old cat carried all but one of her kittens away. From the Rome Daily Sentine

# Discovered a Long-Sought-for Beetle,

Mantinsaria, W. Va., July 16.—Prof. A. D. Hopkins of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Morgantown has just discovered a beetle for which naturalists have been leoking for many years in vain. It is the bestle from the eggs of which come the worms which have ruined so much chestnut timber in this section of the country. The worm has long been known, but as long as the bettle which lays the eggs was unknown, it was impossible to destroy it. Prof. Hopkins has received numbers of the larva and has carefully noted every phase connected with their development into the pupus and then the beetles. The beetle is one that has never been known before and belongs to a species of which but three families have ever before been discovered. From the St. Louis Globe-Demo

## Humorist Johnson Brenks the Record.

Isaac Hosis, colored, 68 years old, of 813 Winter street, laughed so heartily at an alleged joke yesterday that he dislocated his jaw. He was sent to the Pennaylvania Hospital, where the doctors, after much difficulty, put the bone back in its place. Hoed, who is generally known by the sobriquet of "Pop." is a good-natured old man, and when Sam Johnson came along and said something funny "Pop" started to laugh and could not stop until his jaw bone got out of place. At the hospital "Pop" told the doctors he could not remember exactly what the Joke was, but said that it was mighty funny anyllow. From the Philadelphia Times

From the Lexiston Evening Journal.

From the Lesiston Reesing Journal.

There was an unusually sharp flash of lightning, a stunning peal of thunder and a sharp, sudden pain, and a West douldsboro young lady gave a shriek and jumped into the middle of the floor. Her friends thought she had been atruck and she thought she had been atruck and she thought she had been atruck and she thought she had been killed; but when the excitement had calmed down enough for an investigation, everybody was relieved, for then it was found that the sheek had been inflicted, not by the lightning but by a horner, which had chosen that inauspicious time for action.

The Origin of Byspepsia, From the Wilkesbarre Daily Newstealer Doctor—It's merely a case of dyspepsia, ma'am. Wife—And what does that come from 7 Doctor—It comes from the Greek, ma'am.
Wife—Ab. I thought he'd been getting at
something. He was all right as long as he stuck
to beer.

From the Sichmond Disputch.
In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland made is still more evident that he did not intend to come au

in favor of a tartif for revenue only.

Reforming Schools; Not the Earth From the Washington Times. Up to date Col. Abe Siupsky, that able sufors thrown out no opinion on the strike

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCES.

Saratoga Will Be Hammer Headquarters.

Senator Hill's Invitation Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., has taken up his headquarters in Saratoga. His family is now there. The Senator was summoned to Wash. ington early in the week to assist at the threes of the Tariff bill. The Senator is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Contrary to report, he will not resign the place before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. Should the anti-organization men send delegates enough to the Convention to everthrow the regulars, Mr. Murphy would perfore retire. Just how many delegates the cuckgracan send to this Convention is another matter, In the last Convention they had a handful. But since then Federal patronage has had an inch-

The Democratic State Committee will be called together shortly. It will doubtless name Saratoga as the Convention town.

considered by his friends to be as strong as any Democrat in the State, and they believe him to be entitled to a renomination. Gay, Flower is especially strong with the country Bengarats. The Republicans have just about eighty-two candidates for Lieutennat-Governor. The bennocrats have not one. Lieut. Gay, The Remourant has been declines a second term. Every along is pointing toward the nomination of Fren Cook of Rochester, who was Secretary of State from 1885 to 1889. At least that was the talk yesterday.

The conference at Saratoga will be more than ordinarily interesting. A new Congress delegation is to be elected in the State. Twenty-one out of the thirty-four Congressmen are now Democrats. It is to be a fight from the start and from the top to the bottom—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assemblymen, Congressmen, and Mayor of New York City. The plan of hattle will be discussed in Saratoga. Senator Hill, the Democratic leader of the State, will not be far off. He will be at his home in Albany most of the time after Congress adjourns, He proposes to run down to the seasede occasionally, but he's got a new billiard table in his Albany home. The senior Schator toid his friends the other night that any Democratic did his friends the other night that any Democratic has been things on the sideboard.

When Senator Murphy returns to Saratoga Gov. Flower will be on hand occasionally, and Mayor Gilroy, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Corporation Counsel Clark, and possibly Richard Croker, will be among his visitors. be entitled to a renomination. Gov. Flower is especially strong with the country Democrats. The Republicans have just about eighty-two

### POLITICS IN DELAWARE.

#### Candidates in Plenty for Governor in Each of the Leading Parties.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.-The political ituation in Delaware just now is especially interesting on both sides for this early stage of the campaign. The Democratic managers have succeeded, through Willard Saulsbury, in inducing E. W. Tunnell of Sussex county. a wealthy storekeeper at Lewes, to announce in a letter his willingness to be a candidate for Governor. Mr. Tunnell had persistently refused to be a candidate, but after he received a letter from Mr. Saulsbury he was persuaded to announce himself as in the race. William I. tives, and Col. William H. Stevens, from Sussex ounty, are also auxious to secure the nomination, and they look upon the letter of Mr. Tunnell as an

and they look upon the letter of Mr. Tunnell as an attempt of the party managers to fix a siate before the Convention meets on Aug. 28 and to block out other candidates. The result is to create some bitterness of feeling.

The Republicans in Sussex county have also induced Joshus H. Marvil, a wealty manufacturer of Laurel, to announce that he will be a candidate before the Republican Convention, which will probably meet a few days after the Democratic Convention. The result of this has had the same effect upon the Republican rank and file that the letter of Tunnell has had upon the Democratic There is a decided disposition in the ranks of both parties to object to a cut-and-dried slate before their respective Conventions meet.

and-dried slate before their respective Conventions meet.

There is no end of candidates in the field. Both Tunnell and Marvil are strong men in their county. The plea is made that the Democrata will have to put forward their best man to have any show at the next election. Senator Higgins will be a candidate for reelection, and it is generally believed that there is a possibility that the Republicans will carry both Houses of the General Assembly. When Senator Higgins was chosen in 1887 the Republicans had a majority only in the House, but they had a majority on a joint ballot.

Conkitu-Jarvis Mortgages Sold. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Lib erty street exchange the securities pledged by the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company with the Mercantile Trust Company to secure debentures on which default has been made in the payment

f interest. Auctioneer Harry Donald lowered the record of kneck downs by disposing in two hours of 638 parcels. The securities consisted of farm and other freehold mortgages situated in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon. The mortgages ranged from \$200 to \$25,000. The total amount of the securities was \$1,223,900, and they realized \$480,560. Before the sale commenced a protest was lodged. fore the sale commenced a protest was lodged by J. J. Connolly, a holder of debentures, and he cantioned buyers that their title would be im-perfect. It is understood that the securities were bought on behalf of the Reorganization Committee.

-Although cheap books of all qualities as to type, paper, binding, and literary workmanship are now a drug in this market, an audacious Philadelphia pub-lisher sends over here and sells through agents at 85 cents each the filmsiest of ill-printed paper-bound books, being the history of crimes long since reported in the newspapers, but now revamped, amplified, and graced with sensational and virtuously indignant titles

-A new railway building at Woodlawn is peculiar in that its outer walls are composed entirely of terra cotta. It is easy enough to see that the seemingly rough-cut trimmings that pretend to be red sandstone are no such thing, but the gray cut stone that makes the body of the wall deceives the ordinary obe until closely examined. The whole struct pretends to be.

-Forty-second street, along the north wall of the reservoir, is a favorite parade ground for professional beggars and fakirs of many kinds. A dealer in gay penny jewelry has long had his stand near the western end of the wall. That, too, is the favorite haunt of the man with the fortune telling birds. Shoestring men linger here now and then, and toy hawkers like to visit the block because of the children at play in the neighboring public square. Professional beggars sit flat on the pavement, with their backs against the wall, and hold out their hats. But the same beggar is not often seen there twice in the same week, because he fears the Charity Organization Society's beggar detectives.

-There was a builded for sale in Ninth avenue the other day. A boy of 8 or 10 neld him by a bit of rope attached to his leather collar, and two other boys ac-companied the pair. The dog, after the manner of his kind, would now and then steadily move in an opposite direction from that taken by his captor, apparently in utter unconsciousness of the collar pressing hard against his windpipe. For the most thrust his nose into shop after shop when the offered him for sale. He was offered at \$1 ap see given that he was a good fighter, a guaranned to injure rather than to help the prospect of sale in the entirely peaceful region who the offer was made.

-Cheap photographers in New York have now left their old "four-for a quarter" predecessors far in the rear. You may now have eighteen for a quarter, nine for 15 cents, or five for 10 cents. All are taken at one sitting on a single plate by an almost instanta-neous process, developed in less than two minutes, and handed to the purchaser within five minutes after he took his seat in the chair. The work of developing is done in a shaded room, but with the door open. The operator carries the dripping plate of five, nine, or eighteen pictures to the blonds cashier; she dries over a flame, puts on a varnish, cuts the plate into squares with a pair of stout shears, and hands over the photographs in an envelope. Cheap as the process is, the operator cheerfully gives a second sittle ault of the first is manifestly unsatisfactory.

-There is a crowd these days simout all day long about the cold-water fountain in front of the Judson Memorial Church, at the corner of Thompson and Fourth streets. It is a crowd made up of men, wo and children, black and white native American, Irish, French, Italian. Sometimes there are eight or ten persons waiting for a drink. Some bring tin pails and still them. Some come in twos and threes, but mostly each thirsty man or woman is alone. Manners are for the most part not had. When one of a pair has had is drink he usually keeps a good grip on the chained dipper until his partner has taken haid. Nobody grumbles when a fellow drinks two, or even three, dipperful. Those that wait commonly held the foundipperful. Those that wait commonly held the foundipperful. Those that wait commonly held the foundipperful. dipperfule. Those that wait commonly held the foun-tain lever for those that are deficiting. Sometimes a whole family comes along and everybody, to the babe in arms, has a draught. Nobody objects to drinking after a colored man, but now and then a fastidious person rinses the dipper before drinking, though for are thoughtful enough to do it after their own drink. Professional tramps and disreputable looking persons mets to be rare at the fountain. Nost of those that come drink eagerly in great gulps and quickly follow the first cugal with the second, but now and then a man of hypicitic connciones sips slowly and goes away content with a single cup.